

THE RICHMOND TERMINAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1903, AND IS THE LEGAL COUNTY AND CITY NEWSPAPER. RICHMOND'S NEWS SUMMARIZED.

The Terminal boosts and advertises Richmond, directly increasing your property values.

# RICHMOND TERMINAL

The Terminal is the oldest newspaper in Richmond and has the confidence and support of pioneers

VOL. XIV

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917

No. 30

## Co. B. Invites Local Boys to Join Them

### Drafted Young Men May Have Home Companions

Several of Co. B boys visit Richmond, coming over from Ft. Mason where they are stationed. Among those who call at this office is Curtis Cooper Sewall, former Standard Oil employee.

Curtis Cooper is a Tennessean, a southern young man who has developed into a physical wonder since going into the service and taking the military course of training three months ago.

When he entered the service he was round shouldered, flabby and fat. He was surely not the live-wire Cooper of today, full of pep, the military carriage and the natty uniform transforming him into a fine specimen of manhood.

This paper is sent regularly to a loving mother at the old Tennessee home, who will be pleased to read this about her son, whom she may never see again, as Co. B will be on the way to France when she reads this.

All young men of Richmond who have been drafted should join Co. B, and be with their acquaintances.

### 20,000 Airplanes; 100,000 Soldiers

Now that the bill appropriating \$640,000 for aviation service for the government has passed both houses and was signed Monday by the President, it is expected that 22,000 airplanes and 100,000 men will be obtained when the air birds begin to sail over the enemy's first of the year. It is predicted territory in large flocks, raining that the U. S. government will dynamite upon the armies, revolutionize the methods of air attacks and fleets of the enemy.

**New Advertisements Today**



### Pottery

For Gifts or Prizes  
D. not miss our new display of practical shapes in pottery. Flower bowls, Wondrous coloring. Endless varieties.

Reasonable in Price

A. F. Edwards  
1222-29 Broadway  
OAKLAND  
(Established in 1879)

H. C. CAPWELL CO OAKLAND H. C. CAPWELL CO.

### Fall Suits and Dresses Now Ready to Show You New Suits \$25.00 to \$75.00

There are so many pretty styles among them that it will be a pleasure and delight for any woman to choose.

There are handsome tailored models in gabardine and Poiret twills and Oxford and navy serges, some with fitted backs, others with belts. Hand tailored collars, braid and tailored buttons are noticeable among the finishing touches.

Handsome dressy models are here in silvertone, broadcloth and velour trimmed with fur, braid or embroidered. Colors—navy, black, green, brown, khaki, beet root, fawn, mixtures and Oxfords.

### Fall Serge Dresses \$15 to \$65

Styles suitable for school, general utility and dress wear. Handsome dresses with all the new style touches. Beautifully tailored, some buttoned to the ears. Braid and fancy stitching of heavy silk adorn them for trimming. Some of the smartest styles are combined with satin. Misses sizes for school in this lot.

*Capwells*

Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts., Oakland

### Albany Draft Will Total 112 Men

Albany will furnish a large quota of men for army service according to the semi-official numbers published in Sunday's Oakland Tribune which newspaper published the draft of the districts comprising the Bay section of Alameda county. The district comprising Albany, Piedmont and Emeryville is No. 5. The revised numbers will tell the tale, and all are familiar with the details, which have been published and recounted until we are all weary of war.

### Italian Opera at Albany Auditorium

Signor Poggi, the great tenor formerly with the Lombardi Opera company, is making arrangements to bring his company to Albany and stage one of his popular operas at the auditorium. Local Italians are co-operating with the manager of the company in San Francisco to give an opera here in August.

### ALBANY NOTES

Albany's drafted men now number 10.

Albany's police must cover their beats when in uniform.

Ed. R. Wilson was a visitor at Monday night's board of trustees meeting.

Some very nice new cottages are being erected on 7th street between Nevin and Barrett.

W. F. James, of San Francisco, who owns property at Buchanan and San Pablo avenue, Albany, visited friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Marie Hansen enjoys the distinction of being one of the most successful soldiers for the Bulletin, the popular evening daily.

The store will no doubt soon open for business again.

John Nesbitt, employee of the Standard Oil Co., spent Sunday in Petaluma.

**Our Losses by Fire.**

If one could imagine all the buildings destroyed by fire in the United States in a year arranged along one highway, each building occupying a lot sixty-five feet wide, the highway would extend from New York to Chicago, and the buildings would line it on each side. Such is the calculation of the department of the interior. Furthermore, a person traveling this scene of desolation would pass in every thousand feet a ruin from which an injured person has been taken. At every three-quarters of a mile he would encounter the remains of a human being who had been burned to death.

For years it is estimated, the amount of actual property annually consumed by fire in this country reaches \$250,000,000, and another sum of about like proportions is spent for the maintenance of fire departments, waterworks, insurance premiums, etc., to prevent still greater losses.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The ants are mobilizing in certain districts in Albany, and if they continue unmolested, they will take about everything that isn't anchored securely.

Notwithstanding there was some grass burned Sunday by private parties, there was no call for the fire department. Sunday runs were pretty regular for awhile.

Main street and San Pablo ave are becoming a traffic center of distinction. Electric cars, automobiles and pedestrians make this center a busy place especially Sundays.

Garland Howard, who had a stroke of paralysis while employed in Texas, sends word to his mother that he is nearing recovery, but it will be some time before he will be at work again.

B. W. Morgan of 938 Cornell was one of the Albany young men caught by the draft net. Mr. Morgan has a family, and is a valuable man for the company that employs him. It is thought that many will be exempt from service when it is found that they can be of more assistance to their country at home.

Let the Terminal do your Job Printing. Phone Richmond 132, and a representative will call.

Johnson, bootblack, 6th and Mac-

### PERISCOPIC VIEWS

#### After Coming Up For Air

H. E. Somerville, a representative of the Orland Land Co., has composed an essay on "Back to the Farm" that produces a thrill even in the spavined old candidates for the Oder farm. Harry may be a dreamer, but Bob Burdette truthfully said, when reading copy to the "Bugtown" Hawkeye printers in the 80's: "The rainbow chaser may not cop the prize, but he is a splendid coach for the fellow who finally attains his ambition by dint of persistent effort and hard work."

"Back to the Farm" contains good advice. You can't lose by cultivating the soil. It beats the glaze of the whiteway, the 'nepton' beaches and the eye-straining movies. Mr. Somerville can dispel any case of despondency with his story on "Back to the Farm." Read it.

"Why the meadow lark has a short tail," is a subject the class in archaeology is discussing in Berkeley town. This is about as important a problem as the "chicken crossing the street."

The report that the appearance of sea serpents at the beach resorts of Los Angeles is driving tourists to the northern beaches at Santa Cruz and Alameda is not confirmed by Los Angeles papers.

**Albany Drug Store Suspends Business**

The Albany drug store has closed its doors, the board of trade taking action Wednesday. Mr. Thompson, who succeeded Pope in the management of the store, joined the medical reserve corps of the S. F. base hospital in June, and the business since has fallen off.

The store will no doubt soon open for business again.

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### J. F. Maloney New Assistant Postmaster

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## Sheriff R. R. Veale Has Strong Organization

### Richmond's Building Campaign Now On

### Home Guards of This County Comprise 1200 Men

Building activity is increasing in this city with the present nice weather. Permits issued at the city building inspector's office since Monday follow:

H. A. Harvey, cottage, Seventeenth street, between Roosevelt and Clinton avenues, \$425. B. Angelo, moving cottage, \$50; P. A. Kenna, cottage, Second street, between Nevin and Barrett avenues, \$1200; O. Robinson, building containing two flats, corner of 20th street and Chanslor avenue, \$1450.

### RICHMOND BRIEFS

The street car companies want a 6-cent fare.

F. C. Allen of Eberharts spent Sunday in Petaluma.

Don't forget the Shriner's ball tomorrow night at East Shore.

A. J. Heald of the First National Bank has returned from a vacation of two weeks.

Attorney Clarence A. Odell has returned to this city and established offices at the Point.

Dr. W. J. Caesar and Eric M. Horner motored to Salinas last week where they attended the rodeo.

Miss Mildred Passmore has resumed her position at the Central market after a pleasant two weeks vacation.

P. R. Milnes, veteran newspaperman, brother of G. E. Milnes, left for his home in Prescott, Arizona, Saturday.

Edward Grazier of 231 Fourth street, whose arm was severely burned, has fully recovered, and has joined the Boy Scouts.

Attorney D. H. Delap and E. E. Richter have planned a saddle horse trip into the Sierras and will leave Sunday for Grant National Park.

Thirteen dairy cows were killed by a Santa Fe train at San Pablo Tuesday morning. The cows had been let out of a nearby pasture and wandered upon the track.

Wanted 3 or 4 rooms for house keeping. Phone Richmond 132.

Charles Walker and party returned Saturday from a two weeks trip to Lake Tahoe and the Yosemité Valley. He states that the crowd in the valley this year is the largest they ever experienced. He returned with a complete disguise.

Rev. G. E. Milnes, one of the pioneer M. E. preachers in central California, now living in Napa, preached at the Wesley M. E. Sunday. Rev. Milnes is the father of G. E. Milnes of the Record-Herald.

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Attorney H. V. Alvarado, who has formerly had a desk in the Berry Building, Eighth street and Macdonald avenue, will move to the Mechanics bank the first of the month, where he will have a reception room with Attorney Clare Horner.

A communication was received by the city council from Colonel Hener setting August 8th as the time for the public hearing matter of changing the present harbor lines.

E. A. Wernke, at council meeting Monday night, representing property owners in the canal subdivision filed a protest with the board against the improvement of certain streets in that section.

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### FORD DODGE

## ZEROLENE The Standard Oil for Motor Cars

Factory experts, and leading coast distributors for all makes of cars, testify that Zerolene, correctly refined from California asphalt-base crude, gives perfect lubrication with least carbon deposit.

Less wear and more power because Zerolene keeps its lubricating body at cylinder heat. Less carbon because, being made from asphalt-base crude, it burns clean and goes out on exhaust.

Zerolene is the oil for your car—whatever the make—the oil for all types of automobile engines. For correct grade get our lubrication chart covering your car.

At dealers everywhere and Standard Service Stations,  
STANDARD OIL COMPANY  
(CALIFORNIA)



# Wit, Humor and Miscellany Items

## WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the change of life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I found it helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine you can take."

—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rock 29, Wrentham St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicina Co., confidential, Lynn, Mass.

**The Best and Cheapest That Money Can Buy**  
Simple Silos and Paper Cutters  
MONEY-SAVING FEATURES  
With Color Pictures  
SANTA FE LUMBER CO.,  
16 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

**DAISY FLY KILLER**  
Protects fingers, prevents dulling. Every time you use it you are searching in drawer. Every kitchen should have one. It is instant, cheap. Lasts a long time. It is made of metal, can't be injured over. Will not rot or decay. It is made of a guaranteed, effective, safe, and non-poisonous material. It is made of 6 parts by weight, 6 parts by volume. It is sold for \$1.

**For Safety**  
Protects fingers, prevents dulling. Every time you use it you are searching in drawer. Every kitchen should have one. It is instant, cheap. Lasts a long time. It is made of metal, can't be injured over. Will not rot or decay. It is made of a guaranteed, effective, safe, and non-poisonous material. It is made of 6 parts by weight, 6 parts by volume. It is sold for \$1.

**PETALUMA HATCHERY**  
Established 1902. Can ship day old chicks to points east in three days. Five varieties. Fall chicks best. Free circular. L. W. CLARK, PETALUMA, CAL.

**Did Uncle Smile?**  
Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins had "expectations" from their rich old Uncle Edward. So when he came to them on a few days visit, they prepared to do all they could to make a good impression, and commenced by meeting him at the station.

On the way home in a trolley car to a Boston suburb they encouraged their only child, also named Edward, to sit on the old gentleman's knee, or, as he was stout, as much of it as was available.

Presently the small boy slipped from his perch and strolled over to his mother.

"I don't think I want to sit on uncle's knee any more," he said, in his clear treble voice.

"Oh, Teddy, why?" said mother in shocked tones.

Teddy eyed his great-uncle aggrievedly.

"Because every time he breathes out he pushes me off!" he complained.

—Boston Post.

**HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?**  
Son or brother in camp or training for defense? If so, mail him a pack of Aller's For-E-Eze, the anti-septic powder for Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet, and prevents blisters and sore spots. Makes walking easy. Sold everywhere, 25¢.

**Making Pillow Cases.**

Anyone who has any spare time can devote it pleasantly and usefully by making pillow cases. They can be made much cheaper than bought and with little or no trouble. You can buy pillow tubing for 25 cents a yard. Two yards will make a pair. Draw very evenly two rows of shallow scallops around the opening. Be careful that you measure them evenly so that you will not have uneven scallops at the ends. This done, crochet a double edging without hemming the case. For 55 cents you can make a handsome pair of pillow cases. If desired one or more initials could be embroidered in the center above the crocheted edge.

  
"Don't wait for time to heal your skin—let Resinol do it now!"

## 24,000,000 MEN AT WAR, SAYS EXPERT

Gen. Sir William Robertson Gives Graphic Facts About Present Struggle.

### DEATH TOLL IS APPALING

British in France Fired 200,000 Tons of Ammunition in Five or Six Weeks—How Transportation Difficulties Are Overcome.

London.—Gen. Sir William Robertson in a speech recently gave a graphic impression of some of the extraordinary aspects of the present war. It has become merely trite to observe that the war has now completely overshadowed every other occupation and interest in the world, but the extent to which it has done this is suggested in a most forcible way by some figures which General Robertson employed.

In the armies of all the belligerents, he said there are now 24,000,000 men

which excludes the great civilian armies behind the front; in the Franco-Prussian war the total of all casualities was less than 500,000, while in this war the killed alone can be counted by the million.

"During the past five or six weeks we have I suppose," said General Robertson, "expended some 200,000 tons of ammunition, which has had to be moved by road, rail and sea from the factories in England to the guns in France and much handled just like a million soldiers."

To move any considerable proportion of such a force even into the nearest fighting areas by water is a ridiculous impossibility at this time. But there has been serious discussion, I am told, at some of the recent conferences among allied leaders of the possibility of bringing Japanese soldiers to Europe by way of the Transsiberian railway. Today this would necessitate an immense expansion of the carrying capacity of that route.

A very large part of it has now been double-tracked, and if it shall be recognized by the end of this year that the war is likely to continue several years, the further development of Transsiberian tonnage capacity might be made feasible and even necessary.

One thing is certain and that is that on neither side is there at present any such prejudice as formerly existed against introducing Asiatics and Africans upon the European battlefields.

The conception of this war as a war of the whole world has been strengthened very greatly since the beginning of the present year. It is looked upon by the western powers now as everybody's war, a war in which everybody has not only an interest but a duty to perform. That conception has affected the attitude of remote and detached peoples to a striking extent. For example, among tribes in Africa which would not be presumed to know anything about what is happening in Europe it is said that there is a very considerable interest and a desire to help the western nations.

To transport ammunition is a particularly delicate and dangerous business and it is only because of splendid organization and high efficiency among railroad employees that there have been so very few accidents and practically no real disasters as incidents to this service. General Robertson paid a special tribute to the men who have organized and carried on this branch of war work.

Comparing the scale and scope of the present war with former struggles General Robertson was particularly interesting and impressive. He observed that the greatest peculiarity of the present war is in the colossal numbers of men employed at the front. As a matter of fact, he omitted to emphasize his figure by observing that the great proportion of the civil population immediately engaged in work for the support of the army is quite as impressive a peculiarity of this struggle.

A warfare of machinery and mechanisms, many of them new and hitherto almost untried. These have required to be produced, to be tested and to have great bodies of men to maintain them for using them.

Comparing the present war with that of 1870 between Germany and France, General Robertson observed that "in the 1870 war armies were counted by the hundred thousand, and at the battle of Gravelotte, where the heaviest losses were incurred, the total casualties were only about 33,000 men on both sides, while for the whole war the total casualties of both sides were less than half a million."

"In the present war the killed alone can be counted by the million while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24,000,000. In fact, this war is not, as in the past, a war merely of opposing armies, but a war of nations, and there is not today a man or woman in the empire who is not doing something either to help or to hinder the winning of the war. A man of great distinction told me the other day that he estimated the weight of purely military effort at only 25 per cent of the whole, the remaining 75 per cent being, strictly speaking, of a nonmilitary nature, and made up of many elements—agriculture, food, shipping, diplomacy, etc. I think he is probably not far wrong, and when people ask me, as they sometimes do, how the war is getting on, I feel inclined to reply, 'What ask me? Why not ask yourself and the remainder of the 75 per cent?'

Allies Outnumber Enemy.

General Robertson's figure of 24,000,000 as the number of men actually engaged in the military operations is probably based on as good information as any man in the world possesses. The British general staff knows all about the armies of the entente countries, and knows all that anybody outside Berlin and Vienna knows about those of the central powers.

He didn't suggest how the numbers are now divided between the two sides, but it is very certain that the entente nations decidedly outweigh their enemies in mere numbers. The German powers on the other hand, have the great advantage of shorter lines and easier communications. With Russia comparatively inactive, it is not at all certain that the weight of numbers is now very decidedly in favor of the entente peoples. But the weight of machinery is decidedly to their advantage.

In this connection there has been

some intimation in Petrograd recently of the possibility that Japan might be called upon in some fashion to take a more active part in the struggle.

The first suggestion of this sort which came from Russia was in a brief dispatch saying the government had categorically denied persistent rumors that Japan might be employed to bring pressure against Russia with the purpose of convincing Russia that it would be highly undesirable for her to repudiate her obligations to her allies. Such a suggestion of course would be most unfortunate, and the denial from Petrograd is unquestionably absolutely correct, according to the best authorities here.

#### World's Greatest Reserve.

But while the employment of Japanese force as an argument with Russia is quite unthinkable there has been a renewal of the suggestion that Japan's magnificent army might yet require to be employed in some way in the European field. It represents the greatest reserve of completely prepared military force that ever stood behind an active military campaign in the world. If there were only means of moving it Japan could readily and quickly put 2,000,000, or if necessary 4,000,000, soldiers into the field.

To move any considerable proportion of such a force even into the nearest fighting areas by water is a ridiculous impossibility at this time. But there has been serious discussion, I am told, at some of the recent conferences among allied leaders of the possibility of bringing Japanese soldiers to Europe by way of the Transsiberian railway. Today this would necessitate an immense expansion of the carrying capacity of that route.

A 75-centimeter gun can fire about 400 projectiles a day. Each of these projectiles costs approximately \$6.

Counting this and the depreciation of the gun, which is particularly rapid, the daily outlay for its operation amounts to \$2,700. It is estimated that the 120 75-centimeter cannon in an army corps fires all day, cost in munitions and depreciation \$320,000. In addition to this, each army corps has about forty pieces of heavy artillery.

Explosives and depreciation for a single day's work for their total \$500,000, making the total artillery expense of an army corps \$820,000 a day.

If the outlay in gun metal and powder is heavy, it is no more so than the outlay for materials demanded by the present necessities of trench warfare.

An officer who has studied this phase of the present war carefully says that to put a trench in a state fit for occupation in winter requires 1,250,000 running feet of 3 by 3 timber, 36,000 cu. ft. of corrugated iron, 6,250,000 sandbags weighing 1,000 tons and 24,000 standards and pickets to the mile.

In addition to this, 900 miles of barbed wire has to be used, weighing 110 tons. When one stops to recall the hundreds of miles of trenches which stretch across Europe in different directions and how often sections of these trenches have to be rebuilt, he can gain some idea of the tremendous amount of material required in their outfitting.

Another picture of the vastness of the munitioning trade and the immensity of the task of keeping the armies in the field and in fighting condition may be had from the statement that there are now more than 4,000 controlled munition plants in Great Britain alone. Of these 10 out of 20 never produced war materials before the war broke out. They employ nearly 3,000,000 men and nearly 750,000 women.

The vastness of the industry in England is not out of proportion to the size of the country. In addition to this, 900 miles of barbed wire has to be used, weighing 110 tons. When one stops to recall the hundreds of miles of trenches which stretch across Europe in different directions and how often sections of these trenches have to be rebuilt, he can gain some idea of the tremendous amount of material required in their outfitting.

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## SOME PROBLEMS OF COUNTRY PLANNING

Objects of Rural Development Emphasized by Professor Albert D. Taylor.

In a discussion of "The Relation of the Landscape Architect to Country Planning" by Albert D. Taylor, non-resident professor of landscape architecture at Ohio State University, at the last meeting of the American Civic Association, some of the objects of rural development were emphasized.

The primary problem of country planning as Mr. Taylor sees it is to make the country a better place in which to live. These presupposes attention not only to the aesthetic standpoint, but to the economic standpoint. Hand in hand with the plan of making any particular town a better place in which to live is the problem of taking it out of itself, of relating it to other communities. A nation wide development is necessary, which shall communicate together in some unified way. One of the first steps toward this is, obviously, the building of good roads. These foster communication and acquaintance.

Another problem is that of preserving points of historic interest and great beauty, and it is one needing immediate attention, not only for the purpose of preserving places that might otherwise be lost to the future, but also because such places can be bought now at a cost which is only a small fraction of the amount which the communities will pay later, perhaps, when they wake up to their responsibility.

Lastly, among the many other important problems which might be mentioned is that of tree planting, which needs special attention in the middle west. A good number of communities in that section, as well as in others, have no idea of the progress that has been made in city and country forestry. By means of an educational campaign, including the exhibition of slides of successful plantings, such places may be enlisted in a movement very fruitful of artistic and economic results.

### The Sort He Buys.

"I want to look at some note paper," "Watered stock, madam?" "I should say not. My husband has wasted money enough on that kind."—Detroit Free Press.

## INFORMATION FOR GARDENING.

Sources Where Those Cooking Practical Knowledge Can Apply.

Those who are seeking information regarding how to school and vacant lot gardening may obtain literature and advice by communicating with the following sources:

First.—The United States Bureau of Education, Washington. In 1914 this bureau began an active campaign to promote school gardens. It has issued some literature on the subject and is glad to furnish information and advice on special problems to answer to inquiries.

Second.—The American Civic Association, Washington, of which Richard B. Watson is secretary. Two pamphlets issued by the association are "How to Plant Home Grounds" and "School Gardens and Their Relation to Other School Work."

Third.—The School Garden Association of America, Van Evrie McPatrick is president of this association and may be addressed at 124 West Thirteenth Street, New York City. The object of the organization is to promote school gardens throughout the country.

Fourth.—The Philadelphia Vacant Lots Cultivation Association. The secretary is James H. Lix, 1122 Land Title Building, Philadelphia. This organization has issued considerable literature and is glad to assist in the organization of vacant lot cultivation associations or clubs in other cities.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING.

In the life of the modern city the importance of city planning is fundamental. It is an once a business and a social enterprise. Both as a business and a social undertaking, it is vast and complex. On the business side there are the industries, great and small; the business, foreign and local, wholesale and retail, and the instruments of business, the city's ports, railroads, business streets, warehouses and stores. On the social side there is the task of housing the citizens, feeding them, furnishing them with their many necessities, comforts and amusements, and the instruments for these tasks, the streets, the parks, the public, quasi-public and private buildings.—American City.

## Matter of Fact Lovemaking.

For downright prose Dr. Johnson's offer of hand and heart to his second wife would be very hard to beat. "My dear woman," said Johnson, "I am a hard-working man and without something of a philosopher. I am, as you know, very poor. I have always been respectable myself, but I grieve to tell you that one of my uncles was hanged." "I have less money than you, doctor," demurely answered the lady, "but I shall try to be philosophical too. None of my relatives has ever been hanged, but I have several who ought to be."

"Providence and philosophy have evidently mated us, my good woman," said the doctor as he pressed a chaste salute upon the lady's brow.

### The First Iron Bridge.

The first iron bridge ever erected in the world and which is in constant use at the present time spans a little river in the county of Salop on the railroad leading from Shrewsbury to Worcester, England. It was built in the year 1778 and is exactly ninety-six feet in length. The total amount of iron used in its construction was 375 tons. Stephenson, the great engineer, in writing concerning it said, "When we consider the fact that the casting of iron was at that time in its infancy we are convinced that unblushing audacity alone could conceive and carry into execution such an undertaking."

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Geo. W. Ryan, Publisher and Editor

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Editorial Comments

## Ship Building Industries

### And the European War

Agriculture and all the productive industries of the west will be expanded and made more important by the war with Germany, because the government will become an enormous buyer of products.

The patriotic action of railroad managers and copper and metal producers shows the nation that it has nothing to fear from "big business," and that the large interests are loyal.

The ship building industry will become, next to the army and navy and the transportation system, the right hand of the government, and the call for a thousand sea-going crafts from the largest warships to the smallest power launch will be met.

The war industries will have a great influence upon the labor market and the demand for the services of the skilled and common labor will be as great at home as the demand for men to enter the army and navy and their services will be as patriotic.

Fortunately for the country there is a better understanding and stronger bonds of co-operation between capital and labor than ever before. The willingness to arbitrate differences and the spirit of concession are marked features of the times.

It will be found that while this nation had the least militarism, and in actual preparedness has been the less active than other nations, the way every feature made necessary by war conditions will be taken up and completed, on short notice will surprise the strongest of the old-world military monarchies.

### Potato Culls.

Among the many products to which are being successfully dried at present and which otherwise would go to waste are potato culls—that is, potatoes which have been injured in digging, and therefore are below market standards. At least 10 per cent of the potato crop falls into this class. This percentage is now being dried and converted into potato flour.

A pound of dried mixed vegetables made up of carrots, turnips, onions, cabbage and potatoes, prepared especially for soup, is sufficient for sixty or more adults. A barrel of the same vegetables, weighing ten pounds, provides enough soup stock for nearly 6,000 persons. The raw vegetables go for drying in thirty barrels and weigh in the neighborhood of 1,500 pounds.—Popular Science Monthly.

### Mozart's Music.

A recent biographer says of Mozart that the most wonderful fact about him was that he directed his art toward success without any sacrifice of himself and his music was always written with regard to its effect upon the public. Somehow it does not lose this, and it says exactly what he wishes it to say. In this he was helped by his delicate perceptions, his shrewdness and his sense of irony. He despised his audience, but he held himself in great esteem. He made no concessions that he need blush for; he deceived the public, but he guided it as well. He gave the people the illusion that they understood his ideas, while as a matter of fact the applause that greeted his works was excited only by passages which were solely composed for applause.

### Pride and Wealth.

Wealth built a splendid mansion and invited Pride to inspect it. Pride came gladly, but found fault with the house and everything in it, from cellar to garret.

"Why," said he, "Competence has as good carpets and furniture, and Well-to-do have more costly draperies and pictures and a much more elegant main staircase. Furthermore, I see you have consulted Convenience in regard to some of the arrangements, and this I can construe only as a bitter insult to me."

To placate Pride, Wealth sold his house for a fraction of its value and built a far more costly one. This time Luxury and not Convenience was consulted, and the result pleased Pride so well that he took up permanent quarters in the mansion. He invited in his comrades, Vanity, Ostentation and Prodigality. Wealth was the only one who could not see that the house he had paid for belonged, not to himself, but to Pride.

Moral—Wealth builds and Pride occupies.—Pearson's.

Like Father, Like Son.  
"I won't pay another penny of your debts for you, you disgrace! You must either go bankrupt or get married. I had to do the same."—London Opinion.

## LESS WORK.

No coal, wood or ashes to lug. No waiting for the fire to burn up.

Meals in a jiffy and a cool kitchen all the time. Bakes, broils, roasts, toasts. Better cooking because of the steady, evenly-distributed heat.

More convenient than a wood or coal stove for all the year round cooking, and more economical.

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